10/690,077

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:13:42 ON 27 FEB 2006)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:13:50 ON 27 FEB
     2006
L1          6004 S POLYGLYCOLIC ACID
L2        128363 S GENE THERAPY
L3            23 S L1 (L) L2
L4            11 DUP REM L3 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5            11 SORT L4 PY
L6          1630 S MULLERIAN INHIBIT? SUBSTANCE
L7             5 S L1 (L) L6
L8             2 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9         80822 S CELL TRANSPLANT?
L10           35 S L1 (L) L9
L11           16 DUP REM L10 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12           16 SORT L11 PY
                 E MOONEY DAVID?/AU
                 E MOONEY DAVID J?/AU
L13          335 S E2
L14           28 S L13 AND L1
L15           24 DUP REM L14 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16           17 S L15 AND PY<=2000
L17           17 SORT L16 PY

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L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Tissue-engineered cells producing complex recombinant proteins inhibit ovarian cancer in vivo.

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2001 Mar 13) Vol. 98, No. 6, pp. 3214-9. Electronic Publication: 2001-02-27.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.

AU Stephen A E; Masiakos P T; Segev D L; Vacanti J P; Donahoe P K; MacLaughlin D T

AB Techniques of tissue engineering and cell and molecular biology were used to create a biodegradable scaffold for transfected cells to produce complex proteins. **Mullerian Inhibiting Substance** (MIS) causes regression of Mullerian ducts in the mammalian embryo. MIS also causes regression in vitro of ovarian tumor cell lines and primary cells from ovarian carcinomas, which derive from Mullerian structures. In a strategy to circumvent the complicated purification protocols for MIS, Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with the human MIS gene were seeded onto biodegradable polymers of **polyglycolic acid** fibers and secretion of MIS confirmed. The polymer-cell graft was implanted into the right ovarian pedicle of severe combined immunodeficient mice. Serum MIS in the mice rose to supraphysiologic levels over time. One week after implantation of the polymer-cell graft, IGROV-1 human tumors were implanted under the renal capsule of the left kidney. Growth of the IGROV-1 tumors was significantly inhibited in the animals with a polymer-cell graft of MIS-producing cells, compared with controls. This novel MIS delivery system could have broader applications for other inhibitory agents not amenable to efficient purification and provides in vivo evidence for a role of MIS in the treatment of ovarian cancer.